SHEKALOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; HI.INOV, B.V., red.; SHILLING, V.A., izd.red.; HELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[New materials for permanent magnets] Novye materialy dlia postoiannykh magnitov. Leningrad. 1960. 19 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Pribory i elementy avtomatiki, vyp.8).

(MIRA 14:3)

(Magnetic materials)

EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) AS(mp)-2 MJW/JD L 15005-65 S/3117/60/000/01-/0140/0151

ACCESSION NR: AT4047593

AUTHOR: Shekalov, A.A., (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Development of methods for increasing the magnetic properties of alloys for permanent magnets 4

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tokov vy*sokoy chastoty*. Trudy*, no. 1-2, 1960, 140-151

TOPIC TAGS: alloy magnetic property, permanent magnet, alnico magnet/alloy ANKo-4, alloy <u>ANKoTi</u>

ABSTRACT: The author presents a rather detailed and broad-based discussion of Soviet and western (American, English, Dutch) efforts in the area of improving the magnetic properties of alloys designed for use in permanent magnets. Special attention is centered on the Soviet alloy ANKo-4 (magniko) and the corresponding western counterparts (in America they are called alnico V, VI and VII). These alloys are obtained by treatment in a magnetic field in the hot state (the so-called "permomagnetic treatment"). Specific comparisons are drawn between the Soviet alloys and the western makes, with the latter proving superior in a number of cases. The author sees the principal reason for the

Card 1/3

L 15005-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4047593

Soviet lag in the area of permanent magnets in the following factors: careless observance of the proper conditions of thermomagnetic processing (heating temperature, rate of cooling of the cast, and magnetic field intensity) and tempering of the articles, as well as the low quality of the basic burden materials, mainly iron and cobalt, used in the smelting. Each of these factors is considered in detail, with frequent references to practices and results current in the West. In the present article an effort is made to specify in detail the conditions for the manufacture of ANKo-4 and ANKoTi with a view towards obtaining magnets with an energy rating of up to 5 million gauss oersteds. Basic materials, compositions and production of alloys are considered in detail. Conditions of the experiment are described and the results of the study are discussed. Figures showing the microstructure of the alloys are presented and much information regarding the factors mentioned above is given in graph form. The maximum value of the magnetic energy in the magnet samples was 5.2 million gauss oersteds, which, as the author notes, is on a par with the properties of the best samples produced by western concerns. In the author's opinion, the next step should be the development of a technology applicable to the mass production of permanent magnets having this energy rating. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tokov vy*sokoy chastoty*, Leningrad (Scientific Research Institute for High-Frequency Currents)

Card 2/3

L 15005-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4047593

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, EM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

SHEKALOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV-MIKHEYEV, P.B., red.; SHILLING, V.A., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn.red.

[New alloys for cast permanent magnets] Novye splavy dlia litykh postoiannykh magnitov. Leningrad, 1963. 17 p. (ieningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Metallovedenie i termicheskaia obrakotka, no.3)

(Alloys) (Magnets)

ACCESSION NR: ARHOLLISS

S/0137/63/000/012/1076/1076

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 121506

AUTHOR: Shekalov, A. A.; Korsak, A. A.

TITLE: New high-coercivity alloy for permanent magnets

CITED SOURCE: Tr. N.-i. in-ta tokov vy*sokoy chastoty*, vy*p. 4, 1963, 82-96

TOPIC TAGS: Permanent magnet alloy, magnet grindability, cerium, vanadium

TRANSLATION: The alloy ANKoTi-5i of the following composition was developed (in %): Co 34-38, Ni 15, Al 7.8, Cu 4, Ti 5-6, Fe, balance. H_C of the alloy is 1300-1500 Oe, B_r is 8500-800 gs, (BH)_m is (4-5) x 10⁰ gs Oe. The effect of 0.05-0.1% Ce and 0.1 and 0.5% V on the grindability of magnets was investigated. Ce improves the grindability, and V does not. The following treatment is recommended: hardening temperature 1250 ± 20°, average rate of cooling in the 1250-800° range 150-200 deg/min, isothermal thermomechanical treatment at 800±10°, 5-10 min with subsequent cooling in air, double tempering at 650±10°

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: ARMOLLISS

for 5 hr and 550\frac{1}{2}10^0 for 15-20 hr. B. Samarin.

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64 SUB CODE: ML ENCL: 00

5/120/63/000/001/015/072 E039/E420

Gurevich, A.G., Starobinets, S.S., Men Hsiang-Chen, Safant'yevskiy, A.P., Shtreys, Ya.I., Shekalov, A.A. AUTHORS:

Apparatus for investigating ferromagnetic resonance PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1963, 73-77 TITLE:

An apparatus for determining ferromagnetic resonance (FMR) in ferrites with narrow resonance curves in the 3 cm region and for a temperature range from -190 to +400°C is described. is spherical (0.3 to 0.8 mm diameter) and is located in a rectangular resonator with a type TE106 (TYe106) oscillator. The magnetic field is provided by means of a permanent magnet with a shunt and modulating coils which enables a high accuracy to be obtained using a recorder. Temperature control of the sample is achieved by blowing either a hot or cold jet of gas over it. This apparatus permits the investigation of FMR curves with widths less than 0.5 Oe and up to about 50 Oe. The range can be increased by increasing the number of turns on the coil of the magnet system. Lower temperatures can be achieved either by pumping nitrogen or, for a much lower temperature, by using Card 1/2

1 60021-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW/JG						
ACCESSION NR: AR5015190 UR/0137/65/000/005/1060/1060						
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 51385						
AUTHOR: Shekalov, A. A.						
TITLE: New alloys for cast permanent magnets						
CITED SOURCE: Sb. dokl. na Vses. soveshchanii po litym splavam dlya postoyan magnitov, 1962. Saratov, 1964, 3-16 TOPIC TAGS: permanent magnet, cast permanent magnet, magnetic property,						
metal physical property, magnet, crystalline grain structure, crystallinity aci-						
cular crystal, cobalt base allow, heat treatment, iron containing alloy, nickel containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy, copper containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, cerium containing alloy, ANKoTi5i alloy, ANKo Ni11 alloy						
TRANSLATION: The article gives the magnetic characteristics of the following						
high coercivity alloys developed in the NITTVCh im Vologdina: alloy ANKoTi5i Card 1/2						

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	ACCESSION NR:	AR5015190		The second secon	0		
	ture. The proper 13,500 gausses; 8.0 million gauss developed for prodeveloped for procrystals by hot wo high value of H _C , 5-6% titanium, 0. feature of its heat	ties of the alloy H _C 1500-1300 an coersteds. A special ducing ingots with duction of magnetic orking of rod shadontains 34-38% 05-0.1% cerium treatment is iso	ANKoNill with a mest are, respectively at 650-800 oersteds becial furnace with the acrystalline graces in the form of a aped billets. Alloy cobalt, 15% nickels, and the remaindenthermal holding in R. Zh. Elektrotekh	E B _r 8000-8500 and; (BH) _{max} 4.0-5. induction heating in structure. Technorseshoe with ac ANKoTi5i, outstate, 7.8% aluminum, r iron. The distinct a magnetic field in the control of th	d 12,500 - 0 and 6.0- was chnology was cicular unding for a 4% copper	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	SUB CODE: MM.	EM	ENCL: 00				.
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C	ard 2 / 2 <i>GDP</i>						

1 ACC NR: AR6029514

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/006/1089/1089

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AUTHOR: Shekalov, A. A.

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TITLE: Isothermal treatment of YuNDK24 alloy in a magnetic field

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 61626

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tokov vysokov chastoty, vyp. 6, 1965, 110-113

TOPIC TAGS: metal heat treatment, thermomagnetic effect / YuNKD24 alloy

TRANSLATION: For the following optimum isothermal treatment, a YuNDK24 alloy (24% Co, 14% Ni, 8% Al, 3% Cu, remainder Fe) had a B_{r} of 12,500-13,000 gauss, H_{c} of 600 oe and

(BH) max of 4.5-5:106 gauss-oe: heating to 1300°C, cooling to 840°C at a rate of 100-

-200 deg/min, isothermal holding in a magnetic field at 840°C for 2 min, subsequently cooling to room temperature at a rate of 20-60 deg/min, and tempering at 600°C for 4 hr + 550°C for 8 hr. According to the absolute values of these properties it did not yield better properties than those obtained by an ordinary thermomagnetic treatment. (From RZh. Mash.).

(From Ren. nasn.)

SUB CODE: 11,13

UDC: 621.789:669.15

Card 1/1

ACC HAL MOUNTAGOS

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/006/I061/I061

AUTHOR: Shekalov, A. A.

TITLE: Magnetic and mechanical properties of ANKoTi5i type alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 61416

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tokov vysokoy chastoty, vyp. 6, 1965, 148-160

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic property, mechanical property, cooling rate / ANKoTi5i alloy

TRANSLATION: A study was made of alloys with 34-36% Co and 5-6% Al, containing up to 0.3% Ce, S, Ca, Li, and Zr, as well as 0.1% additions of an alloy containing 37.5% Nb and 62.5% Ru. The effect of cooling rate V cool from upper (1250-1800°C) and lower (800-

-20°C) temperature ranges and the possibilities of using low temperature heating (800--900°C) for isothermal treatment in a magnetic field were investigated. The optimal value of V in the 1250-800°C range was 200-220 deg/min. The following low tempera-

ture heat treatment was recommended for use in the alloys: fast heating to 820-850°C, minimum holding at this temperature and subsequent heat treatment according to a standard cycle for high temperature heating. The best effect resulted from Ce, which in a quantity of 0.1% raised the bend strength 20-30%, improved the polishability and did not change the magnetic properties of the alloys. A. Rabin'kin.

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.15.018.588

2-9

Ortegory: USSR/Solid State Physics - Machenical Properties of

Crystels and Crystelline Compounds

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizike, No 3, 1957, No 6814

Author : Vul'f, B.K., Shokelov, M.F.

Title : Strengthening of Aluminum and Magnacium Eased Allays by

Triple Hetallic Commounds

Orig Fub : Izv. Sektora fiz.-kim. analize IONMh AN SSSR, 1956, 27,

198--208

Abstract : A study was made of the influence of triple metallic com-

pounds on the mechanical properties of light alloys for the purpose of determining the possibility of obtaining a similar type of alloy for practical use. Results are given on the investigation of the following systems: Al-Cu-Mg, Al-Mg-Zn, Al-Cu-Ni, Al-Cu-Mn, Al-Mn-Ni, Ng, Cu-Zn, Mg-Ca-Zn, Mg-Al-Li. It is shown that the addition of triple metallic compounds in cast aluminum and pressed magnesium alloys increases their hardness and strength. The plesticity of the alloy diminishes with increasing content of the triple compound one observes in hard silver or magnesium an increase

Card : 1/2

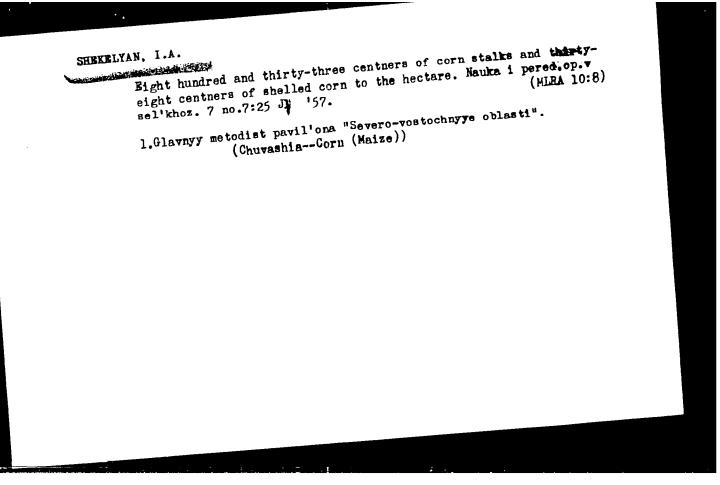
Cord : 2/2

Category: UCSR/Folid State Invoice - dechenical Properties of Crystalla and Crystalline Compounds

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Fisike, No 3, 1057, No 2014

In the hardness of the heat treated alleys upon aging.
Good mechanical Properties were exhibited by alleys of aluminum with 7.5% Al-Outly. The greatest strength was obtained for a magnesium alley with 10.4% Algorith. A pressed Bibliography, 27 titles.

Cerd : 2/2



SHEKELYAN, Ivan Adamovich, rabotnik pavil'ona,; CHERNOV, A.A., red.;

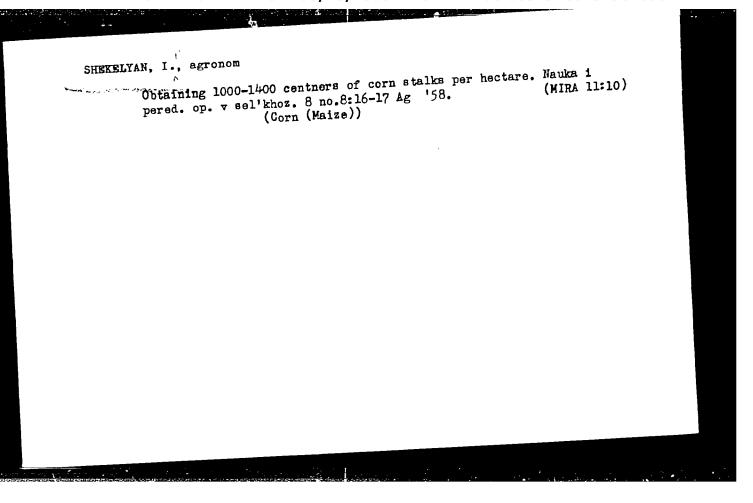
MATVETEV, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Northeastern provinces of the RSFSR] Severo-voatochnye oblasti

[Northeastern provinces of the RSFSR] Severo-voatochnye oblasti

RSFSR. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskala Rossia," 1958. 69 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Agriculture)



SHEK.D.Cov. s.f.

An assumed corn yield. Informatical.VESEU sc.501-2 My '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Glarnyy motodist pavili se "Kukumuze" na Vystavke dostizheniy
sarodnogo Prosymystva 2006.

SHEKERDZHIEV, L.

They called them "mathematicians" in the school. Nauka i tekh maldezh 14 no.4:10-11 Ap '62.

Jinekeredzhijski, V.J.

dighly-sensitive photoresistance and photoelements of sintered CdS and certain reversible processes of their aging. Lota physica vol 05 no.3;313-301 km 164.

. bulgarian Academy of Sciences, institute of rhysics, bofia.

KANEV, S. [Kunev, S.]; STOJANOV, b. [Stolanov, V.]; SEKERDZIJSKI, V.

[Shekerdzhiiskių V.]

New highly sensitive photoresistor from sintered cadmium sulfide.

Doklady BAN 17 no.3:231-234 '64.

1. Vorgelegt von Akademiemitglied G.Nadjakov [Nadzhakov, G.].

FYH W. 1. From v. 1. 1. Year h. W. Intoferry, V. 1. Hills and BHIYEK, V. pinekersah inki, V. pinekersah inki, V. 1.

desatbHittisa of using the resulting of dimerced radsium swittide as discussed of resulting. Pokiady BAN 17 no.5242-444 V.1

1. residence of vector and O. Coules inc.

ACCESSION NR: AP4040357

P/0045/64/025/003/0313/0321

AUIHOR: Ky*nev, St.; Stoyanov, V.; Shekeredzhiyski, V.

TITIE: High-sensitivity photoconductive and photoelectric cells made of sintered CdS and some reversible aging processes in them

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 25, no. 3, 1964, 313-321

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductive device, photoelectric cell, sintered cadium sulfide, photoelectric cell aging, reversible aging, CdS

ABSTRACT: The authors have developed a simple and rapid method for preparation of CdS pellets by sintering under pressure of several hundred kg/cm² and subsequent heating for half an hour in argon at 900C. The cadmium sulfide produced by Soviet industry for luminescence was used. The admixture of cadmium sulfate enters during sintering into the reaction CdS+OEOQ1=2Cd+2SO2. The precipitated cadmium serves as donor. By adding a certain amount of copper acting as acceptor, the resistivity of the specimen is increased to several hundred M ohm.cm; the photosensitivity is increased accordingly. The permissible applied voltage increases with the increase of the sintering time. A typical example of performance

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040357

is 250 amp/cm² at 500 lux and 5 v. The prepared photoconductive cell ages under illumination, but heating for a few tens of seconds restores the original properties. The observed phenomena are interpreted in terms of acceptor-donor and interactions. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Bolgarskaya Akademiya nauk, Fizicheskiy Institut, Sofia (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Physics Institute)

SURVITIED: 02Jul63

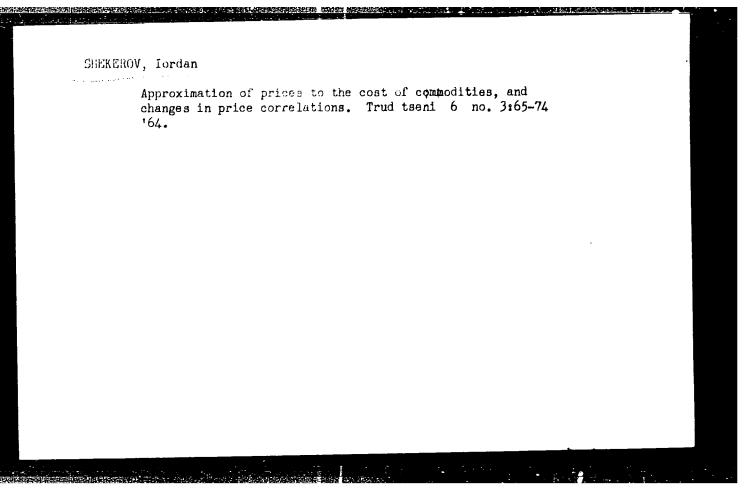
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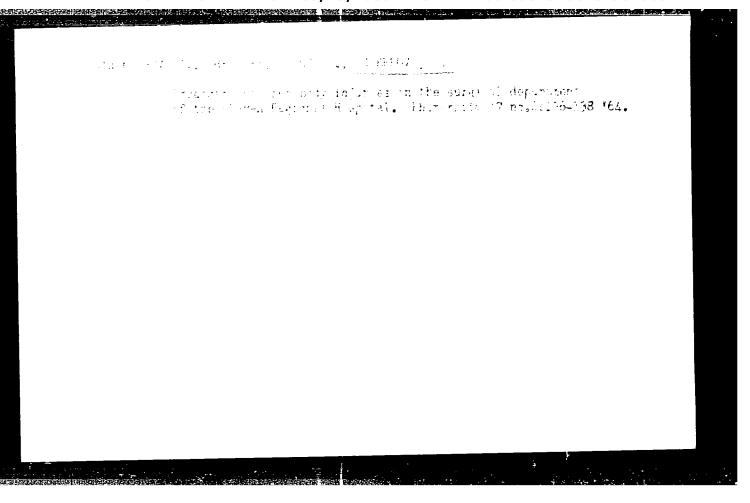
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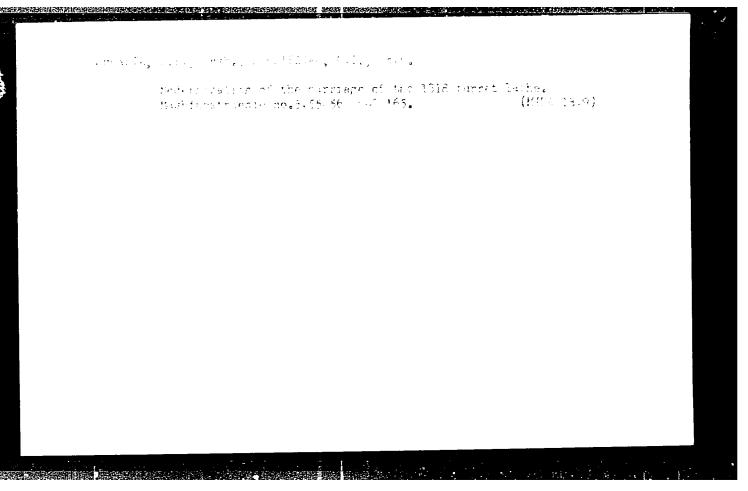
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OTHER: 014

Cord 2/2







: MENTINSHLOVINV. 1

KRYLOVA, I.V.: SHEKHARALOVA, V.I.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Catalysis and luminescence. Part 2. Catalysis and extinction in superdiluted layers. Zhur. fiz. khim. 30 no.10:2282-2289 0 56.
(MIRA 10:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. (Luminescence) (Catalysts) (Silica gel)

USSR/Electricity Feb 48

Fuel - Conservation

Flectricity - Conservation

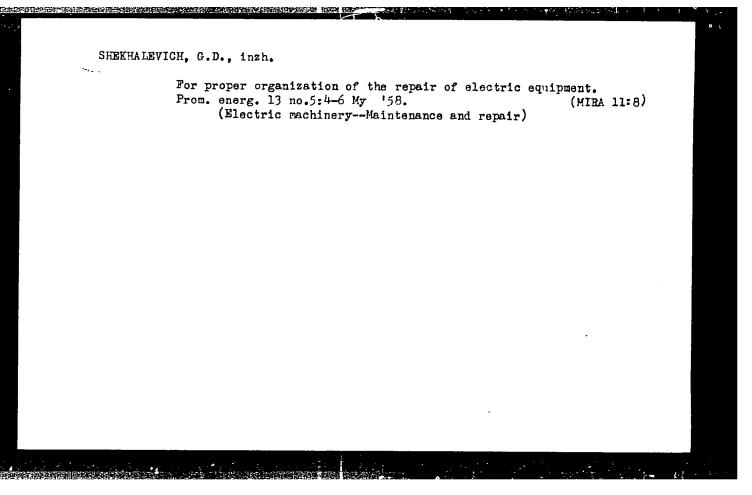
"Let Us Strive to Decrease the Waste of Electric Power and Fuel," G. D. Shekhalevich, 2 3/4 pp

"Med Prom SSSR" No 2

Medical industry has been ordered to cut fuel consumption by 11% and electricity by 12%.

Discusses how this task is to be accomplished.

Cites measures adopted at various plants.



CIA-RDP86-00513R001549010007-4 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

(6)3

AUTHOR:

Shekhalevich, G.D.

TITLE:

A Review of the "Fower Engineer's Reference Book on City Power Flants, Flectric Metworks and District Wea-

907/91-59-9-31/33

ting Systems

PERIODICAL:

Energetik, 1959, Mr 9, p 38 (ys^q)

ABSTRACT:

The author reviews the "Spravochnik energetika gorodskikh elektrostantsiy, elektricheskikh i teplovykh setey" (Power Engineer's Reference Pook on City Power Plants, Electric Metworks and District Heating Systems) by N.A. Savchenko, published by Izdatel stvo Ministerstva kommunalinogo khozyaystva paran (D. bli. shing House of the RSFSR Winistry of Municipal Engong), 1957. This book has a number of serious deliciencies. While the book was compiled, the Mauchno-issledovatel: skiy institut elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti -MIIEP - (Scientific Research Institute of the Plectrical Industry) developed a unified series of asynchro-

Card 1/2

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807/91-59-9-31/33

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A Review of the "Power Engineer's Reference Pook or City Tower Plants, Electric Networks and District Heating Systems"

ratings instead of the 14 previously used. This development was not considered by the author. The book does not contain reference on modern assembly methods, locating damages in equipment, eliminating damages, methods of testing transformers, motors, generators, lightning arresters, power meters and other electrical equipment. The chapters dealing with cable and open air transmission lines are incomplete, especially necessary calculation data are missing. Problems of heat conservation, automation of thermal and other processes were not considered. These deficiencies must be eliminated in a future edition.

Card 2/2

SIEVIMION, Y. V. -- "The Ecology of Rhombomys Opimus and Means of Combating Them." Sub 25 Dec 52, Acad Yed Sci USTR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

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SIEFFILE-THE ME IN

SO: "Study of Diseases with Natural Foci" pub in Review of Eastern Medical Sciences, Munich Germany, Jan-"arch 1956, Uncl.

Author discusses a summary rept by P.A. Petrishcheva of the Scientific Meeting of the Min of Heath USSR, of the A'S USSR and of the Inst of Microbiology & Poidemiology, AVS USSR on the problems of local epidemiology & natural formation of foci of human diseases, pub in Meditsinskiy Promyshlennost, No 3, 1955.

"Petrishcheva reported the Meeting's coverage of several diseases with natural foci:

Endemic Rickettstoses. Rickettsiae which produce infectious nephrosisnephritis occur on the steppes (O. S. Korshunova), on the mountain plains in the
southwest of the USSR (C. P. Piontkovskaya) and in wooded areas in the central
USSR (I. M. Grokhovskaya). The rickettsial agent was designated as Rickettsia's
pavlovski, by Korshunova, in honor of Academician Pavlovskiy. Spontaneous
rickettsiosis was met in a natural state in wild rodents and ecto-parasites, Games,
sides, Tetranychidae, Ixodides and fleas. The resistance of the rickettsiae and the
transferral to guinea pigs by the bite of the mite H. glasgovi was experimentally
demonstrated by I. N. Grokhovskaya and O. S. Korshunova. Transphasic aid
transovarial transferral was demonstrated for the Ixodides and Gamesides
(H. glasgovi) and transphasic transferral for the Tetranychidae. Spontaneous
rickettsia reservoirs in the sandy desert of southeast Turkmenia were observed
in the Ixodides, H. asiaticum P. Sch. et Schl. (S. N. Kulagin, S. M. Shmayeva, M.
V. Shekhanov, A. A. Pchelkina). Morphological data and cross reaction of the
complement with various rickettsial antigens show the relationship of the causative agents of the rickettsioses to the mite typhus group. The pathogenicity for
humans was not established.

NEW YORK SERVICE STREET, STREE

KRYUKOVA, A.P.; SHOSHINA, M.A.; SUVOROVA, L.G.; SHEKHANOV, M.V.

Apizootic foci of Borovskii's disease in Kars-Kum. Vop.kraev., ob. i eksp.paraz. i med.zool. 9:25-31 '55. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii (zav. akad. Ye.N.Pavlovskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. G.V.Vygodchikov) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (KARAKUM--IEISHMANIOSIS) (GERRIIS) (MOTH FLIRS)

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ZHMAYEVA, Z.M.; KARULIN, B.Ye.; PCHELKINA, A.A.; SHEKHANOV, M.V.

Mammals as vectors of Rickettsia burneti - the causative agent of Q-fever. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.6:1127-1228 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya Akademii Meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikon Ye.N. Pavlovskim. (KAZAKHSTAN--Q FEVER) (RODENTS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

USSR/Virology - Rickettsias.

E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67007

Author : Kulagin, S.M., Zhmaeva, A.M., Shekhanov, M.V., Pchelkina,

 $A_{\bullet}A_{\bullet}$

Inst : -

Title : The Characteristic of Nidus of a Tick Rickettsiose in the

South-East of Turkmenia.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 7,

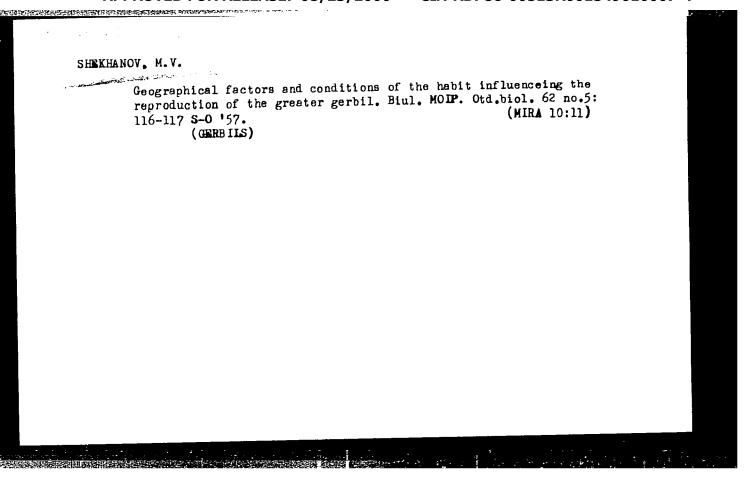
114-121

Abstract : The presence of ticks Hyalomma asiaticum naturally infec-

ted by rickettsias was established in one of the districts. The isolated rickettsia strains are pathogenic for guinea pigs, white rats, young white mice (weight not more than 10 grams) and chick embryos. These strains are morphologically close to Dermacentroxenus sibiricus, D. murinum, D. conori and are different from the latter in their case toward polynuclearization. The authors ascribe the

Card 1/2

Inch . Epidemistogy - Micholiology on Varializa AMS USSR



SHEKHANOV, M.V.

Index of Soviet literature on rodents published during 1954-1956.

Mat. k pozn. fauny i flory SSSR. Otd. zool. no.38:231-279 160.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Bibliography--Rodentia)

MISHCHENKO, N.K.; SHEKHANOV, M.V.

Role of farm animals in foci of tick-borne encephalitis in the northern part of Kalinin Province. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.3:271-274 '60. (MIRA 13:12) (ENCEPHALITIS) (KALININ PROVINCE—TICKS) (PARASITES—DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

SHEKHANOV, M.V.; SUVOROVA, L.G.

Suspension to the control of the con

Natural foci of cutaneous leishmaniasis in the southwestern part of Trukmenia. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.5:524-528 S-0 160. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz otdela prirodnoochagovykh bolezney (zav. - prof. P.A. Petrishcheva) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei (dir. - prof. S.N. Muromtsev) AMN SSSR. (DELHI BOIL)

SHEKHANOV, M.V.; SUVOROVA, L.G.

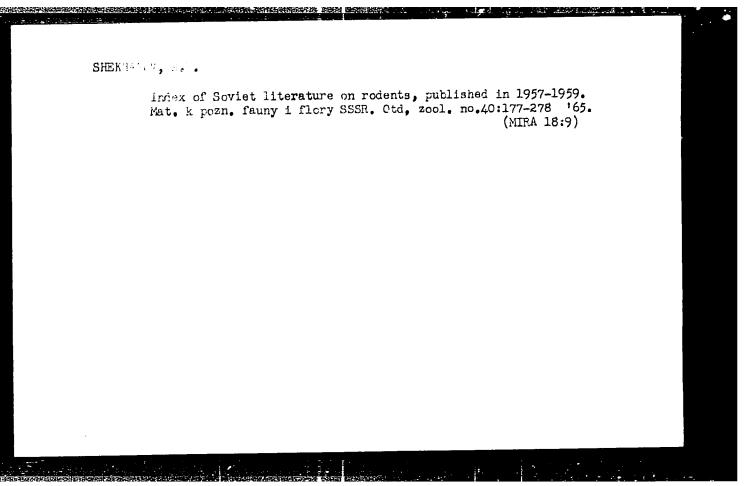
Characteristics of natural foci of cutaneous leishmaniasis in western Turkmenistan. Vop.kraev.paraz.Turk.SSR 3:81-88 62.

(MIRA 16:4)

l. Institut epedemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(TURKMENISTAN DELHI BOIL)

(TURKMENISTAN -- SAND FLIES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)



SHEKHANOV, S.M.

Some characteristics of the metastatis of medulloblastomas.
Vop.neirokhir. 22 no.6:46-47 N-D 158. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR i kafedry neyrokhirurgii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvo-vaniya vrachey Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(MEDULLOBLASTOMA, case reports, metastatic spreading (Rus))

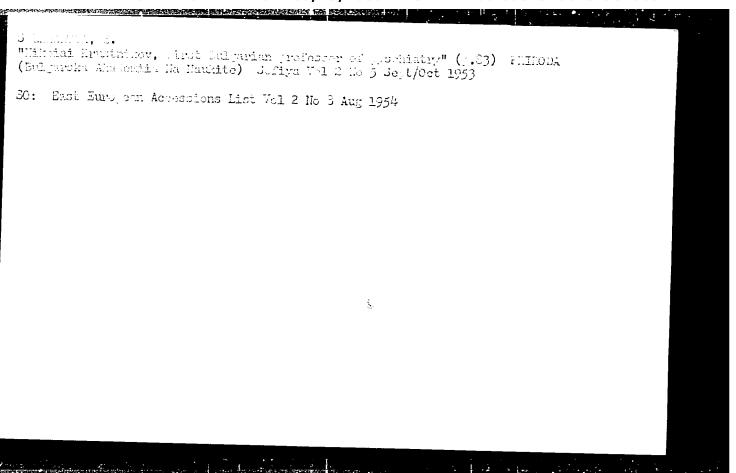
SHEKHANOV, S.M.

K-ray examination of the spine in the diagnosis of tumors of the spinal cord in children. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.4:32-37 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni Burdenko AMN SSSR i kafedra neyrokhirurgii (zav. = prof. A.A.Arendt) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

Januares in the composition of the decouraging with and its greates in tuners of the spinal cord in shirters. Voyaneir-shir. (MERA 18:3)

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SHEKHANOVA, Elena, d-r

HULLISH STREET, STREET,

Krustnikov's theory accoring to the Pavlovian theory; 15th anniversary of Krustnikov's death. Izv. med. inst., Sofia Vol. 9-10:427-446 1954.

(BIOGRAPHIES,

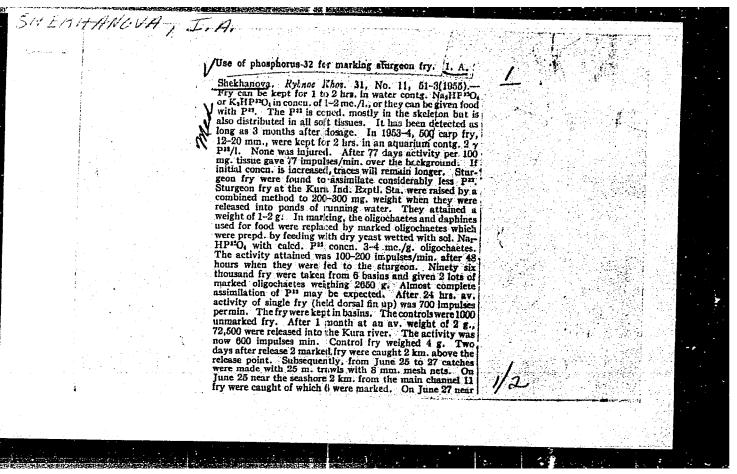
Krustnikov, Nikola)

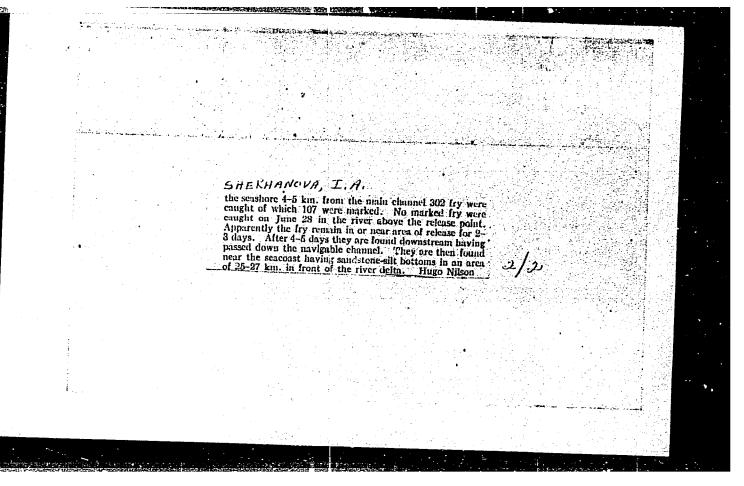
SHEKHANOVA, I.A.

Materials on the nutrition and growth of the young of some cyprinoid fishes in the Amur Basin. Mat. k pozn. fauny i flory SSSR. Otd. zool. no.32:491-503 '52. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iaboratoriya ikhtiologii Instituta zoologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Amur Valley-Carp) (Fishes-Food)





SHEKHANOVA, I. A. Name

Phosphorus metabolism in young carp and sturgeons; experiment using $P^{3\,2}$ Dissertation

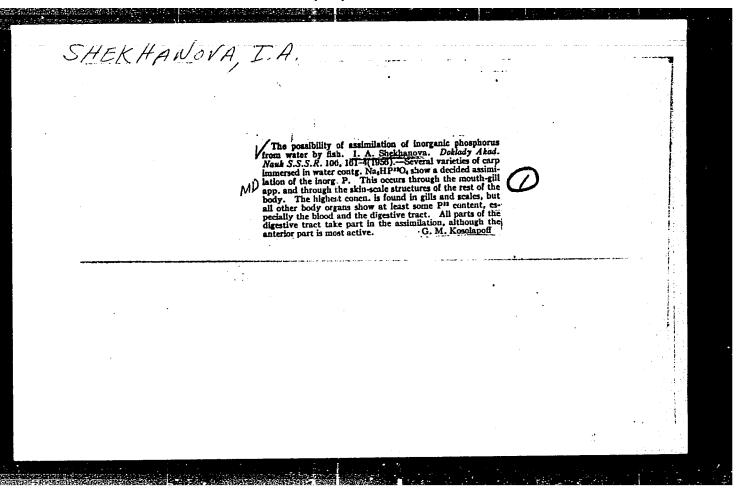
Cand Biol Sci Degree

Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov Defended At

1956, Moscow Publication Date, Place

SHEKHAMOVA, Fift

Knizhnaya Letopis' No 6, 1957 Source



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CHEHDRANOVA, 1. A.

"Thosphorus Metabolism in Young Carps and Sturgeons."

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dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences at the Inst. for the Morphology of Animals im A. H. Severtsev.

Defense of Dissertation (Jan-Jul 1957) Sect. of Biological Sciences Vest. AN SSSR, 1957, v. 27, No. 12, pp. 117-118

SHEKHANOVA, I.A.	
Method for mass tagging of young sturgeons with radioactive phosphorus. Trudy.sov.Ikht.kom. no.8:327-331	
<pre>1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.</pre>	
(FIRM tagging) (Finosphorms-Isotopes) (Jungeons)	

KARZINKIN, G.S., SOLDATOVA, Ye. V., SHEKHANOVA, I.A.

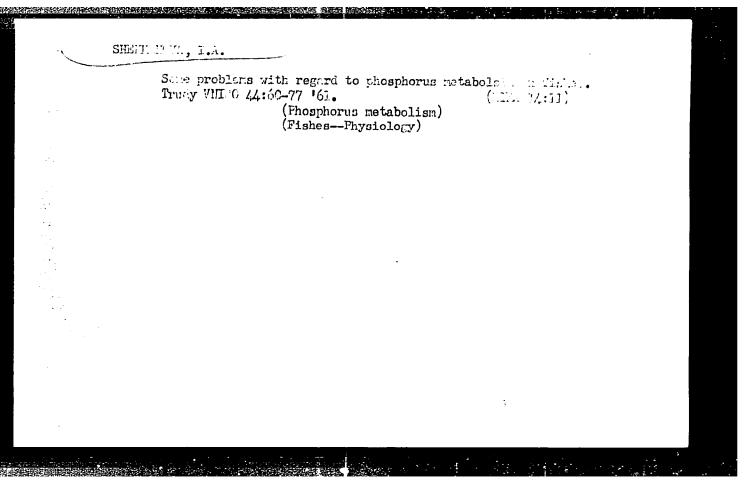
Some results of mass tagging of "nonstandard" young sturgeon with radioactive phosphorus. Migr.zhiv. no.1:27-40 '59.

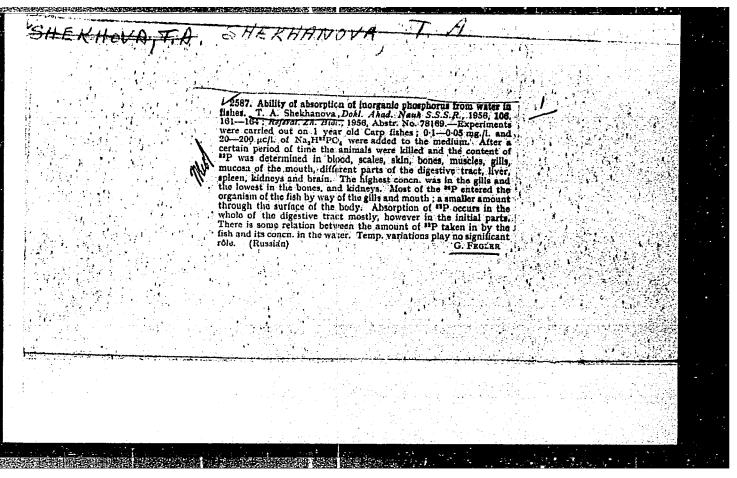
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno -issledovatel skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva.

(Sturgeon)

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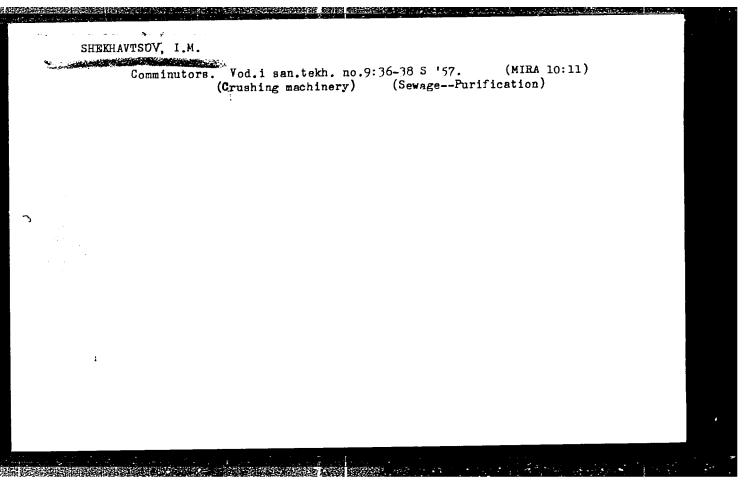




OTSEP, S.A. [deceased], kand.tekhn.nauk; SHEKHAVTSOV, I.M., inzh.

Sanitary engineering facilities installed in experimental demonstration buildings in Moscow. Opyt stroi. no.8:119-147
157. (Moscow--Sanitary engineering)

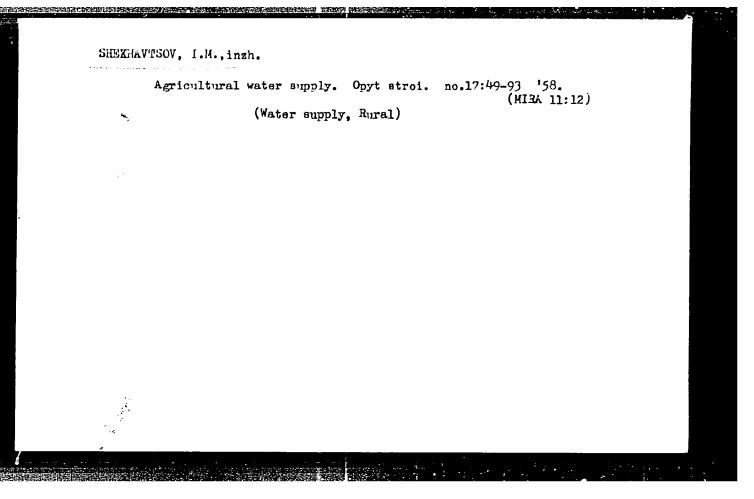
(Moscow--Sanitary engineering)



SHKKHAVTSOV, I.M., inzh.

Prestressed reinforced concrete pipes (from "Materialy budovlane," no.4, 1956). Biul. stroi. tekh. 14 no.12:31-33 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. "Sentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. (Netherlands--Pipe, Concrete)



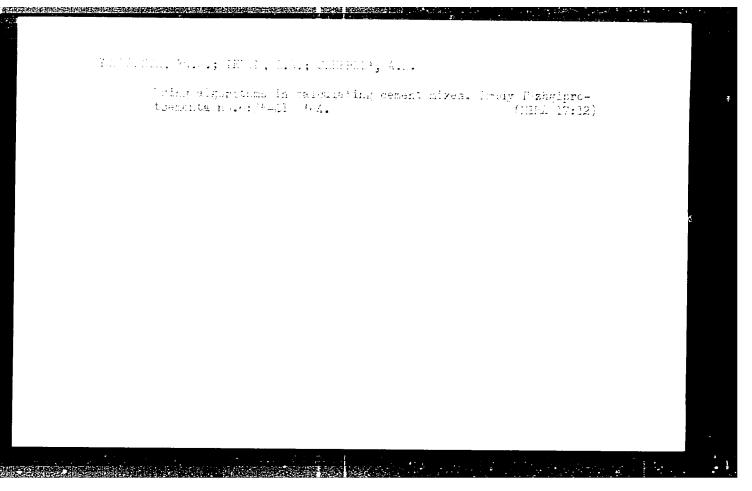
DERING, S.A., kand.med.nauk; SHEKHAYEV, Q.V., vruch (g.Nikolayev)

Stable spasm of accommodation in diseases of the central nervous system.

Oft.zhur. 15 no.?: 426-431 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(NERVCUS SYSTEM.DISEASES)

(EYE.-ACCOMMODATION AND REFRACTION)



TISHCHENKO, I.T.; PRIMAK, D.O.; SHEKHET, A.L.

Results of discharging patients in scarlet fever cases on the 14-15th day of the disease. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:29-33 Mr 154.

(MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Kiyevskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach F.I.Yuvzhenko) i kliniki detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - professor A.V.Cherkasov) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze 5-y Kiyevskoy detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.L.Shekhet). (Scarlet fever)

TISHCHENKO, I.T.; PRIMAK, D.O.; SILYAVKINA, A.N.; SOFIYENKO, N.Ya.; SHEKHET, A.L.; NEVIDNIKH, A.A.

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Ways for decreasing and eradicating diphtheria in Kiev. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 32 no.12:106-109 D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Kiyevskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii i 5-y detskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy.

(KIEV--DIPHTHERIA--PREVENTION)

SHEKHETS, V.P.; LITYUGA, V.S.; ANTONOV, P.K.; KHLEVNYUK, S.S.

Semiautomatic machine for testing disk springs. Mashinostroitel' no.7:10 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Springs (Mechanism)—Testing)

PECHKOVSKAYA, K.A.; SHEKHID-KHUZEMI, N.A.; ORLOVSKIY, P.N.; LIVSHITS, F.B.; NOVIKOVA, I.S.; BRYUSHKOVA, I.I.

Chemical and physicochemical methods for evaluating the quality of carbon black. Report no.2: Primary "structure" of carbon black. Kauch. i rez. 17 no.6:8-13 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Carbon black)

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"Vitamin A and Carotene in the Blood of Children Suffering From Dysentery and Measles." Cand Med Sci, Leningrad State Pediatric Medical Inst, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 7, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12) 30. Sun. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

LAPAKHA, A.A.; SHEKHINA, N.I.

Total protein and gamma globulin content of the plasma in dysentery in infants. Pediatriia 38 no.1:39-43 60.

(BLOOD PROTEINS) (GAMMA GLOBULIN) (DYSENTERY)

LAPAKHA, A.A., kand.med.nauk; PIK-LEVONTIN, E.M., kand.biolog.nauk; SHEKHINA, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Salmonella infection in children, mainly in infants. Pediatriia no.2:16-21 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney u detey (zav. - prof. A.T. Kuz'micheva) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. Ye.P. Semenova) i Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach K.A. Dudkina) Leninskogo rayona.

(SALMONELLA) (INFANTS--DISEASES)

LAPAKHA, A. A., kand. med. nauk; SHEKHINA, N. I., kand. med. nauk

Effect of gamma globulin on the content of total protein in the plasma in dysentery in infants. Pediatriia no.4:47-51 162.

(MIRA 15:4)

(DYSENTERY) (PLASMA PROTEINS) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

SHEKHIREV, Ye.A.

Electric interlocking system with local couplings and a.c. current reserves. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 8 no.1:28-30 Ja 64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Wachal'nik Kurganskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Yuzhno-Wral'skoy dorogi.

L 05°94-07 EMP(j)/50T(m) LPP(c) JM/RM

ACC NR: ADGORDED (A)

AR6031253 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/011/S042/S042

AUTHOR: Lopatinskiy, V. P.; Shekhirev, Yu, P.; Sirotkina, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: Interaction of amines with vinyl esters. III. Vinylation of diphenylamine with vinyl acetate and the synthesis of the N-vinyl diphenylamine polymer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kimiya, Part II, Abs. 11S258

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 126, 1964, 55-57

TOPIC TAGS: amine, vinyl ester, vinylation, diphenylamine, vinyl acetate, polymerization, diphenylamine polymer

ABSTRACT: The optimum conditions for the vinyl exchange between diphenylamines and vinyl acetate are provided when the reaction is carried out for 10 hours in an acetone solution in the presence of HgSO₄ at 20°C. The resulting N-vinyl diphenylamine polymerizes directly in this reaction medium, forming polymers during the vinyl acetate conversion of 90—100%. With a yield of 72—73%, a fraction is obtained which is insoluble in methanol and consists of a white amorphous powdered polymer with a molecular weight of 800—1050, and a melting point of 115—130°C. The polymer is soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons, chlorobenzene, dioxane,

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ACC NR: AR6031253

chloroform, and pyridine, only slightly soluble in methanol and ethanol, and insoluble in water. The specific volume resistance is 10^{15} ohm/cm, dielectric permeability is 2.8 (at a frequency of 10^5 cps). The reaction under other conditions at 0, 10, 30, 40C and 4, 6, 8 hours in acetone and dioxane produces a polymer with a yield of 8—60%, while no reaction takes place in pyridine, ether, and nitrobenzene Orig. art. has: 11 photographs. RZhKhim, 1966, 3Zh145. V. Kopylov. [Translation of abstract]

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Card 2/2

AT A LANGUAGE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

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S/051/60/008/02/015/036

AUTHORS:

Gross, Ye.F., Razbirin,

B.S. and Shekhmamet'yev, R.I.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Reflection and Luminescence Spectra

of Copper Halides at Low Temperature

PERIODICAL:

Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 2,

pp 232 - 238 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper is based on the results of the diploma work of B.S. Razbirin and R.I. Shekhmamet'yev carried out at Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University im. Zhdanov) in 1955-1957. The paper reports the results of an investigation of the diffuse reflection and luminescence spectra of CuI (Figures 1, 2), CuBr (Figures 3-5) and CuCl (Figure 6) crystals at 77 K in the spectral region around the fundamental absorption edges of these three compounds (some of these results have been reported earlier, cf.

Ref 8). The crystals were used in the form of sublimated layers deposited in vacuo on glass plates and in the form of fine-grained powders. Luminescence was excited with

ultraviolet light from a mercury lamp SVDSh-1000:

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S/051/60/008/02/015/036

Investigation of the Reflection and Luminescence Spectra of Copper Halides at Low Temperature

for CuI and CuBr the 3 660 Å wavelength was used and for CuCl shorter wavelengths (3 100 - 3 500 Å) were employed. The reflection spectra were obtained using a continuous-spectrum source (an incandescent lamp). The reflection and luminescence spectra of the same sample were recorded by means of a quartz spectrograph Q-12 with 50 Å/mm dispersion in the 4 000 Å region. The results obtained can be summarized as follows:

1) The reflection and luminescence spectra of copper halides are similar. The positions of the long-wavelength absorption edges of CuCl, CuBr and CuI do not differ greatly. Reflection maxima identical with absorption lines are obtained for all these crystals in the region of the absorption edge. The luminescence spectra of the three crystals have groups of narrow lines, of which those lying at shorter wavelengths coincide with the appropriate absorption lines. The luminescence spectra contain also wide bands at longer wavelengths;

Card2/5

2) Adsorbed gases affect strongly the structure of the

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Investigation of the Reflection and Luminescence Spectra of Copper Halides at Low Temperature

luminescence and reflection spectra of CuI and CuBr crystals. After adsorbed gas is removed the luminescence and reflection spectra recover their original form (this process can be repeated many times);

- 5) The luminescence spectra of CuI and CuBr contain groups of equidistant lines similar to those observed in other semiconducting crystals (CdS, CdSe, ZnS, ZnO, etc);
- 4) The results obtained indicate that the short-wavelength weak luminescence lines of CuI, CuBr and CuCl, which coincide with absorption lines and are not greatly affected by surface treatment, are due to processes occurring in the crystal lattice. The long-wavelength strong luminescence lines, which are very sensitive to surface treatment, are due to some processes occurring at the surface. There are 6 figures and 12 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 3 English and 2 French, 1 German.

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1959

Card 3/5

20138

9,3140 (and 1138, 1140)

\$/181/61/003/002/036/050 B102/B201

AUTHOR:

Shekhmamet'yev, R. I.

TITLE:

Low-temperature luminescence and absorption of Bil, crystals

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela. v 3. no. 2, 1961, 581-584

TEXT: The principal results from a number of studies are discussed (study of the dependence of the structure of the fundamental absorption edge on temperature, impurities and conductivity of BiIz, position at room temperature at about 680 mm, shift toward shorter waves with dropping temperature; at nitrogen temperature the edge lies at about 610 mm, absorption coefficient 10^5 cm⁻¹; impurities had no effect; assumption of the short-wave bands being correlated with exciton absorption, and the band at 6395 A with impurity absorption; investigation of optical and photoelectrical properties; fine structure of the spectral distribution of photoconductivity, etc.). A report is then given on the results of the author's own investigations. These included the examination of BiIz single crystals and fine-crystalline layers, the latter being sublimated at 200°C in a glass ampul (p = 5-10°2 mm Hg), while the single crystals were bred from the gaseous phase (platelets. 5 x 4 mm² large Card 1/5

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S/18*/6*/003/002/036/050 B102/B201

Low-temperature luminescence

and ~50 μ thick); the optical axis was in perpendicular to the platelet plane. The form of the absorption spectrum was a function of the specimen thickness. Thick layers and crystals had an absorption band at about 639 $m\mu$ (3 mm width); with decreasing specimen thickness the absorption edge shifted toward the shorter-wave region, and a broad band was observable at 591-625 mμ. A sharp maximum was noted at 611 mμ (width 2 mμ). Thinner layers displayed a still sharper band at 579 mm (width 4 mm). No shortwave structure was observable on crystals because of the large absorption coefficient. All of the single crystals showed the band at 639 m μ , which became less distinct with decreasing thickness. Some of the fine-crystalline layers exhibited an absorption band at 628 m_{μ} . The spectra of diffuse reflection, which were likewise examined had the following minima at 77°K: 582 m μ , 600-625 m μ , and 639 m μ ; some of the specimens had also a minimum at 628 mu. A further argument for the existence of a short-wave structure in the absorption spectrum of single crystals is the appearance of peaks of photoconductivity in these regions. The curves of spectral distribution of photoconductivity at 77°K display maxima at around 573 and 611 m μ_{\odot} UV-excited fine-crystalline BiI, layers at 77°K displayed luminescence in the

Card 2/3

20138

s/181/61/003/002/036/050 B102/B201

Low-temperature luminescence .

absorption edge region. On excitation through a green filter, luminescence intensity rose considerably. The luminescence spectrum has the following bands at 77°K : $626-630~\text{m}\mu$, $641~\text{m}\mu$ ($638-643~\text{m}\mu$), $651~\text{m}\mu$ ($649-654~\text{m}\mu$), and $663~\text{m}\mu$ ($659-667~\text{m}\mu$). Single crystals bred directly from BiI3 powder displayed no luminescence; if, however, they were subjected to recrystallization (whereby purer and finer single crystals were obtained), luminescence did appear, with the spectrum being equal to that of fine-crystalline layers. Investigation results proved the relationship between edge emission and the structure of the fundamental absorption edge. Ye. F. Gross, Corresponding Member AS USSR is finally thanked for advice and discussions. There are 2 figures and 16 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State

University)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1960

Card 3/3

GROSS, Ye.F.; SHEKHMAMET'YEV, R.I.

Connection between edge luminescence and the structure of the basic absorption edge. Fiz. tver. tela 3 no. 3:889-894 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova. (Absorption of light) (Luminescence)

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29699

S/181/61/003/010/028/036 B125/B102

24,3500 (1137,1138)

AUTHORS: Gross, Ye

Gross, Ye. F., and Shekhmamet yev, R. I.

TITLE:

Complex structure of excitation spectra of luminescence of ${\rm Hg\,I_2}$ and ${\rm Pb\,I_2}$ crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 10, 1961, 3162 - 3166

TEXT: The authors determined the excitation curves for luminescence of HgI_2 crystals and of sublimed PbI_2 layers at T = 77°K. According to V. A. Arkhangel'skaya and P. P. Feofilov (DAN SSSR, 108, 803, 1956; Opt. i spektr., II, vyp. 1, 1957), the intensity of each luminescence band of an HgI_2 crystal is in different ways a function of the intensity of the light source. The first series of HgI_2 crystals has been grown in the authors' laboratory by K. F. Lider who employed slow crystallization from a solution of HgI_2 in acetone. A second series of specimens was grown from the gaseous phase. Fig. 1 shows the luminescence intensity of HgI_2 crystals as a function of the exciting wavelength at T = 77°K. No Card 1/6

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29699 S/181/61/003/010/028/036 B125/B102

Complex structure of ...

absorption lines correspond to the apparent peaks at 5360 and 5280 Å (\pm 20 - 30 Å) found on the excitation curve 2. The structure of the excitation curve for red luminescence of the same ${\rm HgI}_2$ crystals was found to be hardly influenced by surface treatment. The various luminescence bands correspond to various crystal centers. The yellow-green and the red luminescence are closely related to the exciton absorption lines. Fig. 2 shows the excitation curves for red luminescence of an ${\rm HgI}_2$ single crystal at T = 770K. For excitation with EHC the peak at 5330 Å does not appear on the excitation curve. For ELC the peaks at 5330 and 4932 Å will occur. The latter is due to incomplete polarization of the absorption line λ = 4932 Å. The authors also investigated the excitation spectrum of the low-temperature luminescence of various PbI crystals. The specimens were sublimated at λ 400°C upon a glass backing. The spectral lines found are curved, deformed, and are shifted relative to the absorption line λ = 4948 Å of PbI single crystals toward the short-wave region of the spectrum. The

Card 2/6 3

29699 S/181/61/003/010/028/036 B125/B102

Complex structure of ...

results of this paper point to a close connection between broad luminescence bands of ${\rm HgI}_2$ and ${\rm PbI}_2$ crystals and the structure of the self-

absorption edge. The maxima and minima of the luminescence excitation curves could correspond to lines with exciton structure. The authors' experiments have shown that excitons play an essential part in the luminescence excitation of crystal centers and defects. There are 3 figures and 8 references; 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication: reads as follows: S. Nikitine et G. Perny. C. R., 240, 64, 1955; S. Nikitine, Phil. Mag., 4, 1, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1961

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Card 3/67

24,3500 (1137,1138,1144)

33360 \$/181/62/004/001/033/052 B104/B102

ATTHORS:

Gross, Ye. F., Razbirin, B. S., and Shekhmamet'yev, R. I.

TITLE:

Spectral distribution of the excitation of edge lumines-

cence of CdS crystals

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 1, 1962, 213 - 216

TEXT: The authors studied the excitation spectrum of green luminescence of CdS crystals at 77°K. An incandescent lamp whose light fell on the crystal surface through a monochromator with an angle of 50 - 80° served as light source. According to the shape of their luminescent excitation curves the CdS crystals can be divided into two groups. In the first group the maxima of the excitation curves of green luminescence coincide with the absorption lines of the crystals. In the second group the minima of these curves coincide with the absorption lines. If a crystal of the first group is heated to 250°C and then rapidly cooled in liquid nitrogen it then belongs to group two. By heating crystals of the second group they could not be transformed into crystals of the first group. Due to these heat treatments orly the minima became more shallow and the short-wave part of the CdS card 1/2

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S/181/62/004/001/033/052 B104/B102

Spectral distribution of the excitation...

crystals is explained by the fact that photoconductivity and luminescence are produced by the excitons. The maxima and minima of the excitation curves and their behavior on heat treatment is related to the annihilation (recombination) of excitons. B. V. Novikov (FTT, 1, 357, 1959; ZhTF, (xxvIII, 782, 1958) is mentioned. There are 2 figures and 8 references: XXVIII, 782, 1958) is mentioned. There are 2 figures and 8 references: XXVIII, 782, 1958) is mentioned. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: C. C. Klick, Phys. Rev., 86, 659, 1952; 89, 274, 1953; D. Datton, J. Phys. a. Chem. Sol., 6, 101, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State

University)

SUPRITTED: August 3, 1961

X

Card 2/2

S/181/63/005/002/018/051 B104/B102

AUTHORS:

Gross, Ye. F., and Shekhmamet yev, R. I.

TITLE:

Study of the excitation spectrum of the edge luminescence

of copper halides

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 502-505

TEXT: The object here is to bring out a relationship between the edge luminescence and the exciton absorption lines in the absorption spectrum of crystals. The luminescence excitation spectra of polycrystalline CuI,

CuBr and CuCl layers were studied at 77°K in the region of exciton absorption. The specimens were produced according to Gross et al. (Opt. i spektr., VIII, 232, 1960). The luminescence was excited by the i spektr., VIII, 232, 1960). The luminescence was excited by the monochromatic light of an incandescent lamp and recorded spectrally. Resolution was such that lines of 15 to 20 Å width could be separated. Results: the edge luminescence of the copper halides is connected with the exciton absorption lines. These lines correspond to the minima of the luminescence excitation curves. The fact that the exciton absorption luminescence excitation curves lines do not correspond to the maxima of the luminescence excitation curves card 1/2

S/181/63/005/002/018/051 Study of the excitation spectrum ... B104/B102

is ascribed to the high defect concentration. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet

(Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: August 27, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION IM: AP4039660

5/0181/64/006/006/1721/1728

AUTHORS: Shekhmamet'yev, R. I.; Novikov, B. V.

TITLE: Excitation spectra of photoconductivity and edge emission in CdS crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1724-1728

TOPIC TAGS: excitation spectrum, photoconductivity, edge emission, cadmium sulfide, modulated excitation, monochromatic illuminator UM 2, spectrograph ISP 51, photoelectric attachment FEP 1, amplifier 28 IM

ABSTRACT: Excitation spectra of edge emission and of photocurrent in CdS crystals were studied at modulated and unmodulated exposures at a temperature of 77K. It was desired to compare, the characteristics of photoconductivity and excitation of edge emission in a single specimen. The excitation of green emission was produced by means of a monochromatic illuminator UM-2; the source of light was enimandescent lamp; and the exciting radiation fell at an angle of 10-15°. For recording the spectrum the apparatus used included a spectrograph ISP-51 with photoelectric attachment FEP-1, which gave a good resolution in the narrow ranges of emission of 20-30 Å. The spectrum of excitation of photoconductivity was measured both at

_Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039660

stationary and unmodulated exposures. At stationary exposure the photocurrent was registered by an electrometric amplifier. Registration of photocurrent at modulated exposure was accomplished with an amplifier 28-IM. The signal was recorded by a mirror galvanometer with photopaper attachment. The modulation of light was produced by a rotating disk with a notch cut in it. The frequency of modulation was 600-900 cps. In the spectra of excitation of edge emission the lines of excitation corresponded to maxima in the spectrum for sample 3 and to minima for sample 43. In the spectra of excitation of photocurrent at unmodulated exposure the lines of absorption corresponded to minima in both specimens. The authors thank Ye. F. Gross, associate member of the AN SSSR, for his valuable comments. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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SHEKEMAN, I. A.

PA 2/1193

USSR/Physics - Magnetic Resonance

Jul/Aug 52

"Gyromagnetic Resonance in Nickel on a 10-cm Wave Near the Curie Point," I. A. Shekhman, Moscow Power Engr Inst imeni Molotov

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Fiz" Vol 16, No 4, pp 498-509

Attempts to develop method for detg magnetic permeability of substance within cm band and applies it to measurements of resonance absorption in Ni near the Curie point. Indebted to K. M. Polivanov.

241T93

MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; SHEKHMEYSTER, Sh.Ya., gornyy inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, V.N., gornyy inzh.

Plan for strip mining in the Akkermanovka iron ore deposit. (MIRA 14:4) Gor. zhur. no.4:14-17 Ap '61.

1. Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR, Lyubertsy Moskovskoy obl., chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov). 2. Giproruda, Leningrad (for Shekhmeyster). 5. Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Mel'nikov). (Strip mining)

(Akkermanovka-Iron mines and mining)

The second designation of the second SHEAHEYSTER, Sh. Ya., gornyy inzhener; BOGACHEV, A.F., gornyy inzhener Technology of boring and blasting operations in using continuous equipment in open pits. Gor. zhur. no.3:8-12 Mr 163. (MIRA los4) 1. Gesudarstvennyy institus po polyektirovaniyu gornykh predpriyatiy znelezorudnoy i margantsevoy promyshlemosti i promyshlemosti ne-metallicheskikh iskopayemykh, Leningrad.

Engineering standards of the strip mining of iron ore. Cor. zhur.
no.1:24-27 Ja '65.

1. Gesudars tvennyy seymenyy institut to proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy
gorancuinoy promychlennosti, leningrac.

Discontition: Machine Tenters Turing exitation of mydrogen Sulfide and manonia." 13/15/50

ASSOCIATE AND AND MOSKVA

Sum 71

SHEKHOBALOVA, V.I tomic ensembles is required by this theory. followed by dehydration), because the action of diation theory (i.e., hydration of sulfur dioxide of the process and refutes Wieland's dehydrogenaare, active proves the purely oxidative character surface. The fact that single Pt and Pd atoms face. The latter carety -- ... there is a high dilm of the catalyst layer on the N.I. Kobozev, Móscow State U imeni M.V. Lomonosov Sulfur Dioxide," V. I. Shekhobalova, I. V. Krylova, geometric structure and its inhomogeneity of surcarrier. The observed dependence of activity on "Zhur F1z Khim" Vol XXVI, No 5, pp 703-718 "Active Centers and Mechanism of the Oxidation of USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts ensembles. The carrier may affect activity by its accordance with the eqs of the theory of active does not depend very strongly on the nature of the and Pdy no matter what the chem nature of the catthe deg of filling of the carrier's surface is in alyzing metal (i.e., Pt, Pd) and the carrier may fur dioxide are the monoatomic ensembles Pt_1 The elementary centers of the oxidation of sul-The activity of the monostomic Pt ensemble The latter effect is apparent only when May 52 21919

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts

11 JV 52

"The Catalytic Oxidation of SO₂: II. The Kinetics of the Oxidation of SO₂ in the Region of Atomic and Crystalline Films of Platinum and Palladium," V. I. Shekhobalova, I. V. Krylova and N. I. Kobozev, Moscry State U

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol 26, No 11, pp 1666-1672

metal catalysts, during the oxidation of SO2, be-

The authors identified the active centers of Pt

ginning with very thin X-ray-amorphous films of Pt

on silicagel, and ending with clearly cryst catalysts. As characteristic properties, they singled

authors conclude that the crystal phase of Pt has exidation of SO2 on Pd is also subject to this tivation. They detd that the peculiar form of oxidation and the magnitude of the energy of acout the specific form of the kinetic law of SO, centers, and therefore plays no determining role no practical effect on the character of the active the carrier, whether silicagel or cryst Pt. The single atom Pt, or Pd1, fixed by the surface of all the above demonstrated the identity of active equal to 27,000 small calories. To the authors. calories. On Pd the energy of activation was, catalyst; this energy was equal to 19,000 small films of Pt on silicagel and ending with the cryst They detd that the energy of activation of SO2 oxthinnest Pt films on silicegel; also, that the the kinetic law discovered for the catalytic ox-In this case, the elemental active center is the centers in amorphous (atomic) and cryst catalysts idation on Pt is const, beginning with very thin ture of the active centers of (Pt_1) and (Pd_1) . idation of SO2 on Pt wire remains accurate for the in the catalytic process. This was confirmed by the identical struc-

SHEKHORALOVA, V.I.; GERASIMOV, Ya.I.; ORLOVA, N.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Refractometry; practical work in physical chemistry] Refraktometriia; prakticheskie raboty po fizicheskoi khimii. Pod red. IA.I. Gerasimova.

[Moskva] Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1954. 22 p. (MIRA 8:3)

(Refractometry)